Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1809. 2672.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as to prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,

Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good ship pkg order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CAILETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segarr.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

LANDING,

From schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

50 tons Plaister Paris

25 barrels Tanners' Oil

3 hogsheads and 40 barrels Muscovado Sugar

20 boxes Chocolate.

Also, from the sch'r Ladies Delight,

A cargo of Richmond Coals.

For which apply to the master on board.

John G. Ladd.

December 18.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality

Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin

London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Flotant Indigo

Copperas of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3 d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

MOLASSES in hogsheads and barrels.

ALSO,

A few kegs of BATH BUTTER.

Isaac Robbins.

December 15. d1w

FOR SAVANNAH,

The Schooner

DOLPHIN;

Laying at Harper's wharf.—A few barrels may be taken on freight.

Apply to the master on board.

December 18.

FOR SALE,

From schooner Sally and Betsey, Capt. Hardey,

3000 bushels Ground Allum Salt

60 boxes Mould Candles

4 bales Russia Sheeting

3 bales Gurrahs

A quantity of Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 18.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks

1000 New England do. do.

200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mac[illegible]

50 tons Plaister Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hhds. Copperas

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS.

Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martinique Candles in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,

Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20.

Alexandria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, between the dwelling house of Thomas Swann, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince-street—where we are ready to receive for weaving the various sorts of country spun cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by a steady, & upright attention to business, to merit the encouragement and approbation of our friends and the public. In order to give general satisfaction to our friends and employers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or broaches, are more suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,
Robert Hart,
Henry Moon.

November 30. 2m

STRONG BEER.

FOR SALE

A few barrels of the first quality (made by J. Leonard, Baltimore) of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrel returnable.

Jerome Plummer.

Dec. 20. 2aw3t

For St. Bartholomews,

The fast sailing Brig

HELEN,

JOHN MCCOBB, Master;

Now ready to receive a cargo. For some freight or passage, apply to the master on board. or

James Patton.

December 13.

RAISINS IN KEGS.

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

A consignment of fresh *Raisins* in kegs;

Which they will sell by the quantity or single keg.

A few boxes first quality CHOCOLATE, for retailing.

December 7.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *John Potts* and *Eliza* his wife, to the subscriber, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of this instant month December, sundry pieces or parcels of GROUND, situate and lying on Queen, Water, and Union-streets, in the town of Alexandria, a plat of which will be produced on the day of sale, when the terms of payment will be made known.

Ludwell Lee, *Trustee.*

December 8. dts

☞ *New Hardware Store.*

ADAM LYNN & CO.

Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, *from Liverpool, via Baltimore,*

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by *Peter Sherron.*

They have also for sale,

Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris

20 barrels New-England Rum

100 kegs Salmon

4 chests Hyson Tea

30 coils Grass Rope

5000 yards Tow Cloth

33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee

25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.

50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each

100 bolts Ravens Duck

100 reams Writing Paper.

30 barrels Tanners Oil

3 casks Sperm Oil

4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy

4 puncheons Jamaica Rum

200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef

50 barrels Prime Pork

150 boxes Brown Soap

6 casks Timothy Seed

50 boxes Cod Fish

50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate

10 barrels Salmon

20,000 lbs Soal Leather

30 packages Shoes different qualities.

30 casks Bellona Gunpowder

1 case German Checks.

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

Dec. 6.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 13.

DEBATE

Mr. Gold's resolution calling upon the President for information.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Gardenier's Speech concluded.*]

If Mr. Pinkney actually did make the proposition, it must have been from the direction of the executive, and the breach of good faith must in that case lie at their door. This was the point he wished ascertained; and it was for this very purpose the resolution had been brought forward. It was to give the executive a chance of repelling this supposition, that the information was asked for; and it appeared strange to him that the motive should have been misconceived by gentlemen on the other side of the house. It appeared from the letter of Mr. Canning in relation to the disavowal of the arrangement, (which he quoted) that a conversation had been actually held between him and Mr. Pinkney, concerning this offensive condition. This government, indeed, says that the meaning of Mr. Pinkney must have been misunderstood. Now, for the honor of the country, he wished it to be made manifest that Mr. Pinkney had been mistaken; and how Mr. Canning came to misunderstand him. It was important to the character of the executive, that this fact should be made out to the satisfaction of the whole world. It was not alone necessary that we should be convinced. He believed WE were satisfied; because we were always satisfied with the fidelity and correctness of the government. But it was necessary it should appear to the whole world; to those who would only judge from the plain evidence of their senses. It certainly was strange that a government should possess the means of putting down the representations of its adversary, and should neglect to employ these identical means. That they possessed this power, and would be unwilling to exercise it was incredible. The circumstance of their neglecting to do it, must have originated from an oversight; and gentlemen would be doing injustice to the executive, if they should refuse it an opportunity of putting down the statement of the adverse party. For his own part, he confessed, he wished to see whether there had been a mistake or not. He wished to see the whole subject. No question but the evidence was satisfactory to the government; and he did not doubt, if he knew it, but that it would be satisfactory to him. It was not, however, to be supposed that every one would have the same confidence in the government of this country. The president, then, would thank the house—at least he ought to thank it—and it should be taken for granted that he would do every thing he ought to do—for giving him a chance to clear up this point to the satisfaction of the world. There was unfortunately in the country, a sceptical kind of people called *federalists*—these people very likely, would say, there had been a mistake in relation to a material conversation; that but one part of the story had been told; that only a portion of the facts were permitted to see the light, and that government only told as much of the story as suited them! He would not give these people an opportunity of saying such things; he would, by publishing the whole of the information, silence these captious, cavilling federalists! Here was confessedly a mistake as to an important act, and he wished to give the executive a chance of righting it; of showing how the mistake originated, and throwing the blame on the adverse party. Mr. Canning had made one representation of the affair; and he wished to hear what Mr. Pinkney could say upon the subject. To be sure, should he like, if it were possible, some better testimony than that of the parties concerned; but to use a legal term, he wished to have the best evidence the nature of the case would admit. Let the house hear what Mr. Pinkney could say. He was anxious, in this dispute, to put our own government in the right. The country was in a state which might eventually lead to a war. Let us then, of all things take especial care, "to have our quarrel just." This resolution from the senate, might be the forerunner of a contest. The government had, in pretty strong terms, accused that of Great Britain of deception and a breach of faith. It was important to its character that the charge should be fully substantiated. This resolution was the rolling cloud that foretold the approaching storm. At this moment the strength of the country consisted in union. Let the government, then, take care to have the approbation of its own citizens. It could not go to war with a divided people. With a divided people they could not even carry thro' the embargo, that under-working system! Neither country need attempt a war without satisfying the people of the justice of its cause. If there had been no mistake in this offensive proposition, if it was actually made appear that it had came originally from our own minister, and consequently through the government, then the blame of a breach of faith would rest with the United States. On this point he wished to be completely satisfied. He pledged himself that the minority with whom he acted, and always esteemed it an honor to act, would in no event which might be tho't necessary, throw any difficulties or petty obstacles in the way of government, provided they were admitted to a view of the whole subject, and provided no information was concealed from them. Whatever might be the opinion of any executive, he wanted to see the grounds of his opinion as well as the president; and Congress had as much right to any information as he had. It was only for mere convenience that the president was authorised to receive information first. But when Congress were called upon to act, then was the time that their right to the information became as strong as that of the President. This was evidently the meaning of the constitution, when it authorised Congress to obtain information, by calls upon the president. In relation to the papers now requested, he wished the correctness of the government with regard to the alledged mistake, proved to demonstration, and he should most certainly vote in favor of the resolution offered by his colleague.

Mr. Eppes said he would not at this time have risen to trouble the house, if the observations of the gentleman from N. York, did not appear calculated to give to the resolution a very different aspect from that which appeared on the face of it. The remarks of the gentleman seemed to be intended to carry to the American people and the nation the idea that the only ground of difference now existing between the United States and G. Britain depended—on what? on perhaps the least important point of collision which existed, to wit:—a tender of the British navy to enforce the laws of the United States; thereby insinuating that the government of this country was not able to enforce its own laws—an insinuation which had been frequently made upon the floor of the house. This was perhaps the most petty consideration of all the circumstances disclosed by the documents which had been laid before congress, and was but a mere drop of water in the ocean, compared with the immense field of British enormities, duplicity and deceit. Look at the official note of ths secretary of state, in which are recounted the grounds on which our affairs now rest. A new minister arrives here, after the arrangement entered into and faithfully carried into execution on our part, is disavowed, and tenders no explanation as to the motives of such disavowal. This was admitted; and when the affair of the Chesapeake is mentioned, he was not authorised by his instructions to make any proposition in regard to it, but such as had been previously rejected here, and such as the British government knew must be rejected with scorn by the United States. When Mr. Rose was sent over to atone for the outrage, the first step taken by him was to insist as an absolute preliminary to any negociation upon this affair on the withdrawing and annulling a proclamation which had been issued for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of similar events. And what is the proposition made by Mr. Jackson, in relation to the subject after the proclamation had been actually abandoned? Why, that before he could do any thing he must have a formal acknowledgement of its repeal. In fact these were decisive proofs that there was no sincere desire at all on the part of the British government to settle the point, except on such terms as would be dishonorable to the U. States, & had before been rejected with indignation. Another proof of difference not noticed by the gentleman from N. York was that no proposition had been made to abandon the principle of the orders in council, which the British government declares it will always maintain. In addition to these a third point was insisted on previous to any friendly arrangement, with an express renunciation of the colonial trade, in time of war, which was not permitted in time of peace. He had said thus much to show that it was not from the tender of Great Britain to aid us in the execution of our laws, that the present subjects of dispute originated, but because she had manifested a total want of good faith in refusing to carry into effect an arrangement formally concluded, and authorised by her; and by making offensive propositions which she knew must be rejected because they could not be honorably accepted. If one were to judge from the observations of the gentleman from New York, it would be tho't that the whole subject of dispute was contained in his statement of the proposition respecting the British navy; and he supposed the observations of the gentleman were expressly calculated to give the people a largesome idea of the ground on which the affairs of the nation now stood. As to the resolution before the house he cared very little about it. He would vote for and resolution which might be offered calling for information, if that information was such as was in the possession of the executive and could with propriety be obtained. He believed if gentleman would take the trouble to examine the documents presented at the last session, they would find the paper they had desired: But that no gentlemenn might have it in his power to say, that any information he might desire had been denied him, he could vote for the resolution.

MR. KEY said that whatever the representatives of the nation were called upon to act on any momentous occasion, as the present one undoubtedly was, it must be all important to the house and to the nation at large to have all the information in relation to the subject compatible with the government. He would make no observations on the question except such as related to the propriety of obtaining the information. He said it was evident the executive was possessed of information which might be useful to the house in the discussion of the question now before it, and it ought therefore to be communicated. As to the conversation, alluded to in the resolution of the gentleman from N. York, (Mr. Gold) he knew nothing of it. He did not even know whether it was proper to be communicated at all. But it would be perceived that the resolution, in this particular was worded in the most respectful manner. It only required the information with deference to the president's judgment. But he wished to see what this conversation was, and what were the views taken by Mr. Pinkney of the conferrence mentioned by Mr. Canning in his note to the former, of May 27, which would be found at folio 7 of the printed documents before the house. Mr. Canning says, "having had the honor to read to you, *in extenso*, the instructions with which Mr. Erskine was furnished." He had no where seen an account of the views taken by our minister of the instruction which had been read to him by Mr. Canning. Having had the honor of an acquaintance with Mr. Pinkney, and well knowing his high character, his great talents, and unquestioned zeal for the honor and prosperity of his country; he could not believe it possible that he would have lost a moment in communicating to his government here what were his views of the disposition of that power which he was a minister. He could never have omitted to communicate so important a conference, as that mentioned by Mr. Canning. He wished to see whether Mr. Canning had correctly stated what had passed, and in what manner Mr. Pinkney had communicated it to our government. He had confidence enough in the executive to rely upon his discretion in laying before the house such part of our minister's communication as he might think proper. If no such conference had taken place, let it appear so, and let the minister of England be charged with the mistatement; if it had taken place, it was impossible Mr. Pinkney should not have communicated it. He would say nothing as to the merits of the question from the Senate, because he did not think it pertinent to the present enquiry. But convinced as he was that important documents were in the possession of the executive, he desired when called upon to decide on a great question involving the dearest interest of our country to be in complete possession of all information on the subject. He should therefore most certainly give the resolution his vote.

Mr. Rhea said he should vote against the resolution, because it called for information irrelevant to any question before the house, and because on a subject the consideration of which appeared to him to have been precluded by the arrangement of April last, it was improper to call for any information at all. He found by the documents laid before the house that strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Jackson to call up the discussion of the subject afresh, on the principle that the arrangement of Mr. Erskine was unauthorised & entered into by the government of the United States with a knowledge of its being so. He was against giving any color whatever to that opinion. He was never opposed to calling for necessary information, but the reason he had assigned, if there were no other, was sufficient to induce him to vote against the resolution of the gentleman from New-York. Mr. Erskine having denied ever having given his government reason to suppose, from conversations he had with any of the members of the executive, that this government would agree to the third proposition, it seemed to be thought necessary by the British ministry to throw the blame of it on Mr. Pinkney. The very nature of the offensive proposition itself, ought to induce gentlemen to reject every motion to enquire into its origin. He would spurn the idea of enquiring what Mr. Pinkney thought of it, because it went to a point which was wholly inadmissible in itself; and he never could have proposed to any government that it should assist in executing the laws of the United States. It was just as inadmissible as if the British government had proposed to Congress to pass laws for them. Mr. Jackson had stated that arrangement was disavowed because the instructions contained in Mr. Canning's note of the 23d of January, had not been complied with; which instruction included this third proposition. And consequently this third proposition must be agreed to before any negociation could be brought to a conclusion. But all this was entirely foreign to the concurrent resolution from the Senate, which merely respected the conduct of Mr. Jackson towards this government; and whether the government had acted properly in the manner in which it had treated him? Besides, it must evidently have been Mr. Canning who had mistaken the meaning of Mr. Pinkney in their conversation, because Mr. Pinkney could not have had any doubts on the subject of such a proposal. And what had the house to do with the mistakes of Mr. Canning? They had no intention of erecting an inquisition into the correctness or incorrectness of his ideas, and therefore needed no information on the subject of them. Our minister had been made acquainted with Mr. Erskine's instructions, on the 27th of May; and the arrangement with that gentleman was entered into in April. For that it had been carried into execution by the U. States, prior to the time at which the instructions of Mr. Erskine had been communicated to Mr. Pinkney. If Mr. Canning was at that time devising means of disavowing the arrangement, he might expect was entered into, what was that to the United States? That arrangement was a plain matter of bargain that any one could understand, which after being carried by one party to it, into complete execution, was refused to be fulfilled by the other. Gentlemen have said that the British government had a right to get from the United States all it could, and that, if this proposition had been made by our ministe, they were not to blame in accepting it. Where was the evidence that Mr. Pinkney had ever proposed or even assented to it. Such was his opinion of that gentleman, that he could not for a moment permit him to suppose that he would assent to such a proposition. It was not treating him with justice to suppose so. He concluded by remarking, that it was not for him to say whether or not war would result from the present state of things; he did not wish for war; but this consideration had nothing to do with the present resolution—against which he would vote for many reasons, some of which he had specified.

Mr. Gold had examined, he said, the documents communicated at the last session, and had found no such despatch as had been mentioned by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) and if that gentleman, whom he at all times heard with pleasure, would call to mind the state of things existing at that time, he would hardly suppose that the executive would have been justifiable, in communicating any correspondence which might have recalled any hostile sentiments between the two nations. The same cause for forbearance did not now exist. He wished information from the fountain head, from Mr. Pinkney; and he could see no good reason why the house should not have the paper. He was glad to hear the gentleman from Virginia take so wide a range upon this subject as he had so handsomely done, and that he had been followed in the same range by the gentleman last up. He considered it as a proof of the liberal field which would be occupied in the discussion of the resolution from the senate, and that it would not be confined to those narrow

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

☞ Monday being Christmas no paper will be issued from this office on that day.

FROM DENMARK.

In the ship Endeavor, arrived at Salem from Tonningen, came passenger captain Tyler, of Boston. He left Copenhagen the 14th of October. There had been no change favorable to American Commerce, except the laying up of the privateers; but vessels were some times brought in by the gun boats, and sometimes taken possession of in the harbors, when from England. A captain Otis had been several weeks in prison. The Horace with Mr. Adams on board, touched at Christiansand, where he received petitions from his countrymen to interfere in their behalf; and at Copenhagen he had an interview with the minister of state; but he appeared to have no instructions on the subject, and what assurances were given are not known. The Crown Prince was at Kiel. The Americans thought that it would have had a good effect for Mr. Adams to have come out in a frigate. The Danes and Swedes, and Swedes and Russians have made peace. It was said British vessels were to be admitted to certain Swedish ports, under certain circumstances. There were still rumours that Bonaparte was indisposed.

The Boheneaux of Salem, on entering the Elbe, had been seized by the French, but on the appearance of a British cruizer, they abandoned her, and the captain put her to sea and brought her to Tonningen.

The cargoes carried to Tonningen, are transported by land to Altona for sale. The Hamburghers procure a few articles by smuggling.

Left at Copenhagen, Oct. 14, the Aurora, Masters, of Salem, unloaded; Antelope, Hopkins of Boston, about to be released on paying 1000 dollars, and expected to proceed to Kiel; the Byefield, Foster, of Boston had permission to sail for home with iron; the Helvetius, ——, of Philad.

(Boston paper.)

Extract of a letter from the country to a gentleman of Philadelphia.

You ask me what opinion I have been able to form on the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, the British minister. This is not easily answered in the compass of a short letter, considering the detached manner in which I have read it in the public prints. It is however to be remarked that the secretary, in the government paper, took care to make a *justificatory appeal* to the public, before he was accused; and to follow it up *in the conclusion*, by the publication of a copy of his letter to Mr. Pinkney, before the original was probably dispatched. I am glad you have not asked me about the correspondence with France, because I believe that according to custom, but a small part of it has been published. Our federal editors who declaim *stoutly* against England and say not a word against the former, ought to be put in mind of this.

I am not much versed in the business of diplomacy, but with regard to the insult which Mr. Jackson is said to have offered to Mr. Smith, in sustaining an opinion, it seems to me that they were exchanging sentiments *on a footing of equality*, as the representatives of independent and sovereign governments, and had therefore *an equal right* to maintain, in decent language, what they believed to be the truth, on their evidence of the case. Hence I cannot avoid thinking that our government *took an opportunity of* dismissing the minister in *that abrupt manner*, that was not justified by the occasion.

I will not pretend to say that Mr. Jackson did not in some part of the correspondence, take a pretty high and somewhat evasive tone; but what occasion had Mr Smith to insist on his giving the reasons why Mr. Erskine's arrangement had been disavowed, when he knew his government had said he had not conformed to his instructions? in which case a schoolboy must know that the government was not bound.

Waving the causes of irritation between public ministers who should not suffer themselves to be easily exasperated, I will beg leave to state the following question for the consideration of all concerned. In case from the manner in which the British minister has been dismissed, a war should be the consequence, will our government be able to justify itself to its constituents? If a war is produced by what has taken place, our blood-thirsty democrats will consider Mr. Madison as a greater man than Jefferson; but whatever may hereafter appear to be the true spirit of our government, it is confidently expected that when there is time for information and reflection it will appear that only a *small portion* of the American people are *yet so mad*, as to be disposed for a ruinous war!

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December* 21.
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

After *Mr. Gholson*, *Mr. Ross* spoke on the same side, after which the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the President was read, covering a report of the state of the public buildings in the city of Washington, from *Mr. Latrobe* the superintendant. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 22.

Mr. Troup had leave of absence for two weeks from Monday.

Mr. Love reported a bill for incorporating the trustees of Washington College. Read twice and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Holmes reported a bill for the relief of Harry Caldwell and Amasa Jackson.—Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

The report of *Mr. Latrobe* laid on the table yesterday, was referred to a select committee of five.

The bill from the Senate respecting foreign ministers was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

On motion *Resolved*, that when the house adjourn it adjourn till Tuesday next.

A joint resolution from the senate, for appointing a committee to dispose of the money appropriated for a library was read and concurred in by the house.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections, reported in the case of the election of Jonathan Jennings—that his election was not according to law, and was therefore void, and that the seat of Jonathan Jennings was accordingly vacant. The report was referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions from the senate, *Mr. Bassett* in the chair.

Mr. Gold. He insisted that Mr. Jackson had not insinuated that our government knew that Mr. Canning's despatch was the only one which Mr. Erskine had for forming the arrangement. But that he found our secretary of state had seen the three conditions, and that he (Mr. Jackson) knew those were the only conditions. And that an arrangement made under such circumstances could not but be disavowed. [It is impossible to follow Mr. Gold through all his arguments, his speech will in due time be given at length.]

Mr. Macon opposed the resolutions, because he was opposed to addressing the President at all.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Allegany, Morris, Liverpool: coal, crates, &c.—to Andrew Smith, Bowie, and others, Georgetown, and Hugh Smith of this place.

Brig Economy, Smith, Pawtuxet—Northern produce: to the master.

Sch'r Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore—sundries: to different merchants.

Sampson, Kennard, N. York: sundries: to different merchants.

Eliza Ann, Travers, N. York: sundries, to different merchants.

Eliza & Susan, Kerwin, Baltimore; salt and sugar: to Lawrason & Fowle.

Eagle, Clements, Baltimore: salt: Lawrason & Fowle.

Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Philadelphia: sundries: to different merchants.

Polly & Nancy, Gardner, New York: Northern produce: to the master.

Chancellor, Storer, New York: sundries: to different merchants.

CLEARED,

Brig Fame, Carlton, Newburyport: by Tenny & Ober.

Sch'r Citizen, Sturges, New York: by the master.

Nassau, Latham, Darien: by the master.

Sloop George, Williamson, Norfolk: by Charles I. Catlett.

For New York,

The fast sailing sloop

CHANCELLOR,

JOHN STORER, Master;

A constant trader—will sail in a few days: For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Vowell's wharf, or to

Daniel M'Clean;

Who has for sale, landing from said sloop:
14 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
10 do. Amber Ale.
December 23. 3tl

Liverpool Coal for Sale,

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris, laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

December 22. 3taw2w

FOR SALE,

On board the brig Cincinnatus, opposite Messieurs Lawrason and Fowle's store,

300 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt, three pipes French Brandy, and a few barrels Liver Oil. Apply to the master on board.

December 22. d3t*

Public Sale.

Will be added to the sale at vendue, on TUESDAY next,

Some Mahogany Furniture,

&c. amongst which are, Bedsteads, Dining-Tables, Bason and Candle Stands, one pair of elegant Knife Vascis, Time Pieces, &c.

Philip G. Marteller.

December 23.

☞ Hogs Bristles.

CASH and the highest price will be given for HOGS BRISTLES either clean, combed or in the rough state—by the subscriber, who manufactures and keeps on hand, a general assortment of BRUSHES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his manufactory opposite Mr. Hodgkin's Indian-Queen tavern, King street, Alexandria.

John Shakes.

December 23 d3te4t

Orphans' Churt,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

KID SHOES & ERMINE.

AN elegant assortment of MURRAY's Kid and Morocco Shoes, and a quantity of White Ermine, are just received.

E. GILMAN.

Dec. 22 co3t

Philadelphia Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received by Capt. *Elwood*, a general assortment of Philadelphia SHOES, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms for cash, at his store next door to Mr. *Johnson* the hatter.

Thomas M. Davis.

December 22. 3t

NOTICE.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, will be held at the city tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in January next, when there will be an election held for five Directors, a Clerk & Treasurer, agreeable to charter.

By order of the Board,

G. Deneale, *President.*

December 11. 3aw

NOTICE.

THAT the request of the Brethren of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, a CHARITY SERMON will be delivered at the Episcopal Church, on SUNDAY next, in anticipation of their *annual festival*. The members are requested to meet at the lodge room precisely at ten o'clock, A. M from whence the Lodge will move in procession, with such visiting brethren as may be in town precisely at 11 o'clock.

By order,

Wm. H. Parry, Sec'y.

N. B. There will be no service in the Presbyterian Church on the forenoon of that day.

December 21. 3t

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THAT valuable property commonly called *Jones's Point*, now occupied by JOSIAH BROWNING—Also, the *Marsh* and *Hills* adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr *Stephen Cooke*, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed that JOSIAH BROWNING has committed various depredations on the point, that he has sold the stone which surrounded it and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this honorable traffic, that a repetition of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

John R. Cooke.

December 16. d3t&lawtf

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (MARTINSBURG.)

PRACTISES in the Inferior and Superior Courts of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, and in the Superior Court of Loudoun.

December 12. 1aw6t

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. 2atf

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8. eots

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living on Trammell's Run, about twelve miles from Alexandria, on the Leesburg road, on Friday night the first of December, a SORREL MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, very compact built and with fold, branded on each jaw and each shoulder with W I, has a handsome star in her forehead, likewise a small black spot just behind the saddle *hardly as big as a fifteen pence piece!* has a long switch tail, and when in bridle carries it very low, she naturally trots but can be made to pace a little, she will be seven years old next spring, her brands at present are not very plain in consequence of her long hair, but will be easily perceived when she sheds her coat. I suppose she was taken for the purpose of running as she is remarkable fast. I will give the above reward for the mare and thief, or Ten Dollars for the mare and all reasonable expences.

John Henderson.

December 9. 1aw3w*

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late *Robert T. Hooe*, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following *valuable Property*, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hooe* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A L S O,

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and ar half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will b shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

May. 30 eo

Thomas P. de Valangin,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the stand lately occupied by Mr. *Samuel M'Claud* on King street, and continues to offer for sale, a handsome assortment of LIQUORS and GROCERIES on the lowest terms for cash, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS of the latest importation.

First and second quality New Orleans and West India Sugars.

Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Old Port in bottles, } WINES.

Hollands' and country Gin.

Cognac, Bourdeaux, Peach and Apple Brandy.

Best Jamaica, Antigua, and New England Rum.

Whiskey in barrels and by retail.

Cherry Bounce.

Spanish Cigars of a very superior quality.

Green and white coffee, chocolate, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, race and ground ginger, rice, pearl and common barley, arronetto, madder, indigo, copperas, allum, brimstone, saltpetre, starch fig blue, white and brown soap, mould and dipt candles, gunpowder, shot, flints, first, second and third quality smoaking tobacco, James river and small twist tobacco, Maccabau, rappee and Scotch snuff, best Florence oil in flasks.

Has also on hand,

A few superior quality Goshen Cheese.

December 12. 3aw4w

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

Wm. Harper, *Adm'r.*
Of Joseph Harper.

December 8.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to annex to the last number a complete list of the names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the suscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. eotf

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of Washington and Prince-streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob.

A L S O,

A WARE HOUSE, they will be let together or seperately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

October 10. eo

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay-street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath foetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntarily maketh oath that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one five, and the other three years of age were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects.—The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly elapsed, since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time the nose, and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and fœtid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I have received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lozenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism; Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Restorative for Debility.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy*, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor

July 31.

☞ *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.*

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19th *Dec.* 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

2awt15thJan

☞ Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Oronoko and Pendleton streets, whereon my family at present live. Immediate possession may be had.

John Dunnas.

November 17. d1w&eotf

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dezen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 11½ cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porteu's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—seperate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World 37 and half cents.

December 7. eotf